Page 1 of 2

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

07-268511

(43) Date of publication of application: 17.10.1995

(51)Int.CI.

C22C 9/00

C25D 5/50

// C25D 3/30

(21)Application number : **06-083930**

(71)Applicant: MITSUBISHI SHINDOH CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

30.03.1994

(72)Inventor: SUZUKI TAKESHI.

KUMAGAI SEIJI

CHIBA SHUNICHI

SAKAKIBARA TADAO

ONO NOBUO

TSUCHIKAWA MASAYUKI

OTA YUKIO

TSUNODA NAOKI

(54) SN PLATED COPPER ALLOY PLATE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain an Sn plated copper allay plate for electric and electronic circuit parts usable over a long period of time even under a severe environment by subjecting a copper alloy plate of a specific compsn. consisting of Fe, P, Zn, Sn, Al and Cu to Sn plating. CONSTITUTION: The copper alloy plate contg. 1.5 to 2.5wt.% Fe, 0.002 to 0.15% P, 0.05 to 2.0% Zn, 0.2 to 1.2% Sn and 0.002 to 0.5% Al and the balance Cu with inevitable impurities is subjected to Sn electroplating. The Cu of the electric and electronic circuit parts produced by such Sn plated copper alloy plate is hardly diffused into the Sn plating layers even if the parts are exposed to the high-temp. and high-humidity environment over a long period of time and, therefore, the precipitation of the Cu on the surface of the Sn plating layer and the oxidation of the Sn plating layer are hardly occured. As a result, these parts are capable of withstanding long-term use in the severe environment.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

28.03.2001

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

3438307

[Date of registration]

13.06.2003

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Fe: Sn plating copper alloy plate characterized by coming to give Sn plating to the copper alloy plate which has the presentation which 1.5-2.5 % of the weight, P:0.002 - 0.15 % of the weight, Zn:0.05-2.0 % of the weight, Sn:0.2-1.2 % of the weight, and aluminum:0.002-0.5 % of the weight are contained, and the remainder becomes from Cu and an unescapable impurity.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to Sn plating copper alloy plate for manufacturing the electrical and electric equipment and electronic-circuitry components, such as a terminal which can be used also under a harsh environment for a long period of time, a connector, a relay, and busbar. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In order to manufacture the electrical and electric equipment and electronic-circuitry components, such as a terminal, a connector, a relay, and busbar, conventionally Fe:1.5-3.5 % of the weight and Sn:0.02-0.15 % of the weight are contained. The copper alloy plate which has the presentation which the remainder becomes from Cu and an unescapable impurity (refer to JP,45-10621,B), Fe:1.5-3.5 % of the weight, P:0.01 - 0.15 % of the weight, and Zn:0.03-2.0 % of the weight are contained. Sn plating copper alloy plate which performed Sn plating to copper alloy plates, such as a copper alloy plate (refer to JP,45-10623,B) which has the presentation which the remainder becomes from Cu and an unescapable impurity, is produced by performing metalworking, such as press working of sheet metal, blanking processing, and bending.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In recent years, the electrical and electric equipment and electronic-circuitry components, such as said terminal, a connector, a relay, and busbar, have come to be attached also in the circumference of the engine of an automobile however, the circumference of the engine of an automobile -- an elevated temperature -- since it was under a humid harsh environment, when the electrical and electric equipment and electronic-circuitry components, such as a terminal produced with the conventional Sn plating copper alloy plate, a connector, a relay, and busbar, were used for a long period of time, Cu contained in the copper alloy plate of Sn plating copper alloy plate was spread in Sn deposit, and it deposited on Sn deposit front face, and this Cu that deposited oxidized and the technical problem of contact resistance increasing occurred.

[Means for Solving the Problem] then, this invention persons -- the elevated temperature from this viewpoint -- the terminal which contact resistance does not increase even if it uses it under a humid environment for a long period of time -- The result of having inquired in order to obtain Sn plating copper alloy plate which can produce the electrical and electric equipment and electronic-circuitry components, such as a connector, a relay, and busbar, Fe: 1.5-2.5 % of the weight, P:0.002 - 0.15 % of the weight, Zn:0.05-2.0 % of the weight, Sn:0.2-1.2 % of the weight and aluminum:0.002-0.5 % of the weight are contained. Sn plating copper alloy plate which comes to give Sn plating to the copper alloy plate which has the presentation which the remainder becomes from Cu and an unescapable impurity an elevated temperature -- even if exposed to the bottom of a humid environment for a long period of time -- Cu -- Sn deposit -- being spread -- being hard -- therefore, Sn deposit front face oxidizes -- having -- being hard -- the knowledge that the increment in contact resistance was controlled was acquired.

[0005] This invention is made based on this knowledge, contains Fe:1.5-2.5 % of the weight, P:0.002 -

0.15 % of the weight, Zn:0.05-2.0 % of the weight, Sn:0.2-1.2 % of the weight, and aluminum:0.002-0.5 % of the weight, and has the description to Sn plating copper alloy plate which comes to give Sn plating to the copper alloy plate which has the presentation which the remainder becomes from Cu and an unescapable impurity.

[0006] Compared with Sn plating copper alloy plate of the former [plate / of this invention / Sn plating copper alloy], Cu is considered to be because for the copper alloy plate containing aluminum:0.002-0.5 % of the weight to have been used for Sn deposit as a reason which cannot carry out diffusion osmosis easily.

[0007] Sn plating copper alloy plate of this invention contains Fe:1.5-2.5 % of the weight, P:0.002 - 0.15 % of the weight, Zn:0.05-2.0 % of the weight, Sn:0.2-1.2 % of the weight, and aluminum:0.002-0.5 % of the weight, and is manufactured by performing the usual Sn plating to the copper alloy plate which has the presentation which the remainder becomes from Cu and an unescapable impurity. [0008] The reason which limited next the component presentation of the copper alloy plate which constitutes Sn plating copper alloy plate of this invention like the above is explained. [0009] (a) Although there is an operation which raises the reinforcement of a copper alloy plate by formation of the iron which carries out detailed distribution, and a **** ghost without reducing conductivity sharply, since an iron big sludge is formed into a base and the heat-resistant detachability of Sn plating falls remarkably, FeFe is not desirable while conductivity will come to fall, if the effectiveness of the content is not enough at less than 1.5 % of the weight and it contains on the other hand exceeding 2.5 % of the weight. Therefore, the content of Fe was defined to 1.5 - 2.5% of the weight. The much more desirable range is 1.8 - 2.3 % of the weight.

[0010] (b) Although there is deacidification and also there is an operation which raises the reinforcement of Cu alloy and thermal resistance by formation of the **** ghost distributed minutely, it will spoil the heat-resistant detachability of Sn plating, and is not desirable while it will reduce hot rolling nature, if the effectiveness of the content is not enough at less than 0.002 % of the weight and it contains PP on the other hand exceeding 0.15 % of the weight. Therefore, the content of P was defined to 0.002 - 0.15% of the weight. The much more desirable range is 0.005 - 0.05 % of the weight.

[0011] (c) The content of the place which conductivity will fall if less than 0.05 % of the weight of the effectiveness is not enough as the content although there is an operation which ZnZn has deacidification like P, and also raises solder heatproof detachability, and contained exceeding 2 % of the weight on the other hand, and becomes high [stress corrosion crack sensitivity] to Zn was defined to 0.05 - 2% of the weight. The much more desirable range is 0.1 - 0.5 % of the weight.

[0012] (d) Although there are an operation which SnSn dissolves on a base and raises reinforcement and spring nature, and makes the iron which deposits, and a **** ghost detailed, has them, and raises the heat-resistant creep nature (stress relaxation-proof nature) under a comparatively high temperature environment, and an operation which raises the heat-resistant detachability of Sn plating in a list Since conductivity will fall if the effectiveness of the content is not enough at less than 0.2 % of the weight and it contains on the other hand exceeding 1.2 % of the weight, it is not desirable. Therefore, the content of Sn was defined to 0.2 - 1.2% of the weight. The much more desirable range is 0.3 - 0.8 % of the weight.

[0013] (e) While dissolving on a base and raising reinforcement, there is an operation which controls that Cu of a copper alloy plate is spread in Sn deposit, and controls the increment in the contact resistance of Sn plating front face under a comparatively high temperature environment, but since the heat-resistant detachability of Sn plating falls, AlAl is not desirable while decline in conductivity will become remarkable, if the effectiveness of the content is not enough at less than 0.002 % of the weight and it contains on the other hand exceeding 0.5 % of the weight. Therefore, the content of aluminum was defined to 0.002 - 0.5% of the weight. The much more desirable range is 0.005 - 0.1 % of the weight.

[0014]

[Example] Cu alloy of the component presentation shown in Table 1 and 2 in atmospheric air and under charcoal covering, respectively was ingoted using the usual low frequency induction furnace, and Cu

alloy ingot which has a dimension (thickness:100mm, width-of-face:350mm, and die-length:1600mm) by the semi-continuous casting method was manufactured. these Cu(s) alloy ingot -- temperature: -- after having hot-rolled at 950 degrees C, considering as the thickness:10mm hot-rolling plate and carrying out water cooling of this hot-rolling plate, facing of the vertical front face was carried out every 0.5mm, it was referred to as thickness:9mm, and facing of the both-sides edge was carried out further every 3mm. Cold rolling and annealing were repeated, this hot-rolling plate that carried out facing was performed, and after having considered as the 1mm cold-rolled plate, and performing temperature:500 degree C and aging treatment of 3-hour maintenance to this cold-rolled plate continuously, where it gave roll buffing and a surface oxide film and dirt are removed, the last finishing cold rolling was carried out and it considered as thickness:0.4mm **, and copper-alloy-strips a-v was continuously produced rolling reduction:60% by pickling.

[0015] After performing thickness: 1.5 micrometer Sn electroplating to obtained copper-alloy-strips a-v on condition that usual, Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2 were manufactured by carrying out heating reflow processing this invention Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-18, the comparison Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2, and conventionally. These this invention Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-18, the comparison Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2, and conventionally, about Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2, the heat-resistant detachability and contact resistance of the following Sn plating were measured, and the result was shown in Table 1 and 2.

[0016] The Sn plating heatproof friction test this invention Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-18, the comparison Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2, and conventionally from Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2. The test piece of a dimension (50mm and die-length:100mm) is extracted, respectively -- width-of-face: -- this -- temperature: -- 150 degrees C and 500 hours -- heating -- the test piece after heating -- width-of-face: -- 10mm Die length: It started, and 180 degrees of test pieces with a dimension of 50mm were bent, they were stuck, and it evaluated by observing the existence of 180-degree bending return and Sn plating exfoliation [/ near / this / the bending section] with the visual field of being 10 times many as this, again.

[0017] The contact resistance trial this invention Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-18, the comparison Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2, and conventionally from Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2 respectively --width-of-face: -- diameter: which extracted the test piece of a dimension (40mm and die-length:40mm), and carried out tip gold plate of this -- 3mm The radius of curvature at a tip measures contact resistance by load:300g using the probe which is 1.5mm. further -- said test piece -- temperature: -- 150 degrees C of contact resistance of the test piece after heating for 500 hours were measured similarly, the difference of the contact resistance before and behind heating was searched for as augend of contact resistance, and the quality as the electrical and electric equipment and an Sn plating copper alloy plate for electronic-circuitry components was evaluated.

[0018]

[Table 1]

				用合	金条の	成分量	成 (重量	%)	BUTTON C -	*********	
	Sュメッキ 飼 合 飼合金条 金 条		Fe	P	2 n	S n	ΑI	Cェ+不可 避不鈍物	曲げ部のSn メッキ剥削の 有無	鉄被抵抗 の増加 (m.2)	信 考 !
	1	а	2. 15	0. 031	0. 30	0. 61	0. 010	聂	無	60	-
	2	ь	1. 62	0. 022	0. 35	0. 58	0. 002	残	無	8 5	-
*	3	c	1. 82	0. 018	0. 32	0. 55	0. 006	異	紐	6 2	-
	4	d	2. 05	0. 027	0. 27	0. 64	0. 008	费	無	6 0	-
発	5	е	2. 20	0. 033	0. 25	0. 62	0. 011	蕻	無	5 B	_
	8	f	2. 41	0. 025	0. 31	0.60	0.018	骐	擬	56	-
明	7	g	2. 13	0. 003	0. 33	0. 61	0.023	践	製	5 4	-
	8	h	2. 16	0. 015	0. 27	0. 58	0. 039	鉄	無	5 3	_
	9	i	2. 22	0. 039	0, 26	0. 55	0. 048	礇	無	5 3	
	10	1	2. 20	0. 148	0. 31	0. 52	0. 053	胰	無	5 2	
	11	k	2, 15	0. 021	0. 06	0. 56	0.061	践	無	5 6	_

[0019] [Table 2]

	010										
e	メッキ	编 合		解合	全条の	成分粗	成 (重量	1%)	曲げ部のSn	接触抵抗	
		金条	Fe	P	Zn	S n	Al	Cu+不可 毫不能物	メッキ剥艦の	の増加(mΩ)	
	1 2	1	2. 21	0. 022	0. 13	0. 58	0.073	戡	無	5 3	-
*	13	m	2. 23	0. 032	0.45	0. 55	0. 110	蘋	艇	45	-
	14	מ	2. 18	0. 030	1. 92	0. 62	0. 182	费	無	39	-
発	15	0	2. 14	0. 027	0. 25	0. 22	0. 256	氏	無	38	-
	16	P	2. 17	0. 022	0. 27	0. 35	0. 334	费	Ħ	38	
明	17	q	2. 10	0. 019	0. 33	0.70	0. 429	典	無	36	-
	1 8	r	2. 18	0. 033	0. 26	1. 15	0.490	孭	無	35	-
壯	1	8	2. 25	0. 031	0. 33	0.78	0.625*	践	有	33	導電率が苦しく 低下
較	2	t	2. 15	0.032	0. 25	0. 60	0.001*	鉄	無	210	
Œ	1	u	2. 1	-	-	0. 8		銭	無	340	-
来	2	V	2. 3	0. 06	1. 0	-	-	践	無	280	-

[0020] From the result shown in Table 1 and 2, although the heat-resistant detachability of Sn plating of all of this invention Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-18 is almost equivalent compared with Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2 conventionally this invention Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-18 have a place with especially little augend of the contact resistance before and behind heating to surface corrosion [little] compared with Sn plating copper alloy strips 1-2 conventionally, therefore it turns out that it

excels as an Sn plating copper alloy plate for manufacturing the electrical and electric equipment and electronic-circuitry components.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, the electrical and electric equipment and electronic-circuitry components, such as a terminal produced with Sn plating copper alloy plate of this invention, a connector, a relay, and busbar, can be used for a long period of time from a place with little augend of contact resistance, continuing, without exchanging also under harsh environments, such as a circumference of the engine of an automobile, and the effectiveness which was excellent on industry is brought about.

• [Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平7-268511

(43)公開日 平成7年(1995)10月17日

(21)出願番号	}	特願平6-83930		(71)出願人		22 R#=子会社			
		÷		審查請求	未請求	請求項の数 1	FD	(全 5	5 頁)
# C 2 5 D	3/30								
C 2 5 D	5/50								
C 2 2 C	9/00								
(51) Int.Cl. ⁸		識別記号	庁内整理番号	FΙ			•	技術表示	示箇所

福島県会津若松市扇町128-7 三菱伸銅 株式会社若松製作所内

(72) 発明者 熊谷 誠司

福島県会洋若松市扇町128-7 三菱伸銅

東京都中央区銀座1丁目6番2号

株式会社若松製作所内

(72)発明者 千葉 俊一

(72)発明者 鈴木 竹四

福島県会津若松市扇町128-7 三菱伸銅

株式会社若松製作所内

(74)代理人 弁理士 富田 和夫 (外1名)

最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称】 Snメッキ鋼合金板

(57)【要約】

(22)出願日

【目的】 過酷な環境下でも長期間使用することができる端子、コネクタ、リレー、ブスバーなど電気・電子回路部品を製造するためのSnメッキ銅合金板を提供する。

平成6年(1994) 3月30日

【構成】 Fe:1.5~2.5重量%、P:0.002~0.15重量%、Zn:0.05~2.0重量%、Sn:0.2~1.2重量%、Al:0.002~0.5重量%を含有し、残りがCuおよび不可避不純物からなる組成を有する銅合金板にSnメッキを施してなるSnメッキ銅合金板。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 Fe:1.5~2.5重量%、P:0.002~0.15重量%、Zn:0.05~2.0重量%、Sn:0.2~1.2重量%、Al:0.002~0.5重量%を含有し、残りがCuおよび不可避不純物からなる組成を有する銅合金板にSnメッキを施してなることを特徴とするSnメッキ銅合金板。

1

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】この発明は、過酷な環境下でも長 10 期間使用することができる端子、コネクタ、リレー、ブスバーなど電気・電子回路部品を製造するためのSnメッキ銅合金板に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、端子、コネクタ、リレー、ブスバーなど電気・電子回路部品を製造するには、Fe:1.5~3.5重量%、Sn:0.02~0.15重量%を含有し、残りがCuおよび不可避不純物からなる組成を有する銅合金板(特公昭45-10621号公報参照)、Fe:1.5~3.5重量%、P:0.01~0.15重量%、Zn:0.03~2.0重量%を含有し、残りがCuおよび不可避不純物からなる組成を有する銅合金板(特公昭45-10623号公報参照)などの銅合金板にSnメッキを施したSnメッキ銅合金板をプレス加工、打抜き加工、曲げ加工などの金属加工を施すことにより作製される。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】近年、自動車のエンジン回りにも前記端子、コネクタ、リレー、ブスバーなど電気・電子回路部品が取り付けられるようになってきた。しかし、自動車のエンジン回りは高温多湿な過酷な環境下にあるために、従来のSnメッキ銅合金板で作製された端子、コネクタ、リレー、ブスバーなど電気・電子回路部品を長期間使用すると、Snメッキ銅合金板の銅合金板に含まれるCuがSnメッキ層に拡散してSnメッキ層表面に析出し、この析出したCuが酸化して接触抵抗が増加する、などの課題があった。

[0004]

てSnメッキ層表面が酸化されにくくなり、接触抵抗の 増加が抑制されるという知見を得たのである。

2

【0005】この発明は、かかる知見にもとづいてなされたものであって、 $Fe:1.5\sim2.5$ 重量%、 $P:0.002\sim0.15$ 重量%、 $Zn:0.05\sim2.0$ 重量%、 $Sn:0.2\sim1.2$ 重量%、 $Al:0.002\sim0.5$ 重量%を含有し、残りがCuおよび不可避不純物からなる組成を有する銅合金板にSnメッキを施してなるSnメッキ銅合金板に特徴を有するものである。【0006】この発明のSnメッキ銅合金板が従来のSnメッキ銅合金板に比べてCuがSnメッキ層に拡散浸透しにくい理由として、 $Al:0.002\sim0.5$ 重量%を含有した銅合金板を使用したことによるものと考えられる。

【0007】この発明のSnメッキ銅合金板は、Fe: 1.5~2.5重量%、P:0.002~0.15重量%、Zn:0.05~2.0重量%、Sn:0.2~1.2重量%、A1:0.002~0.5重量%を含有し、残りがCuおよび不可避不純物からなる組成を有する銅合金板に通常のSnメッキを施すことにより製造される。

【0008】つぎに、この発明のSnメッキ銅合金板を構成する銅合金板の成分組成を上記のごとく限定した理由について説明する。

[0009] (a) Fe

Feは、導電率を大幅に低下させることなく微細分散する鉄および鉄隣化物の形成によって銅合金板の強度を向上させる作用があるが、その含有量が1.5重量%未満ではその効果が十分でなく、一方、2.5重量%を越えて含有すると、導電率が低下するようになると共に、素地中に鉄の大きな析出物が形成され、Snメッキの耐熱剥離性が著しく低下するので好ましくない。したがって、Feの含有量は、1.5~2.5重量%に定めた。一層好ましい範囲は、1.8~2.3重量%である。【0010】(b) P

Pは、脱酸作用があるほか、微細に分散する鉄隣化物の形成によってCu合金の強度および耐熱性を向上させる作用があるが、その含有量が0.002重量%未満ではその効果が十分でなく、一方、0.15重量%を越えて含有すると熱間圧延性を低下させると共に、Snメッキの耐熱剥離性を損なうことになって好ましくない。したがって、Pの含有量は、0.002~0.15重量%に定めた。一層好ましい範囲は、0.005~0.05重量%である。

[0011] (c) Zn

 3

重量%に定めた。一層好ましい範囲は、0.1~0.5 重量%である。

[0012] (d) Sn

Snは、素地に固溶して、強度、ばね性を高め、かつ析出する鉄および鉄隣化物を微細化し、もって比較的高い温度環境下での耐熱クリープ性(耐応力緩和性)を向上させる作用、並びにSnメッキの耐熱剥離性を向上させる作用があるが、その含有量が0.2重量%未満ではその効果が十分でなく、一方、1.2重量%を越えて含有すると導電率が低下するので好ましくない。したがってSnの含有量は、0.2~1.2重量%に定めた。一層好ましい範囲は、0.3~0.8重量%である。

[0013] (e) Al

A1は、素地に固溶して、強度を向上させると共に、比較的高い温度環境下で、銅合金板のCuがSnメッキ層に拡散することを抑制してSnメッキ表面の接触抵抗の増加を抑制する作用があるが、その含有量が0.002重量%未満ではその効果が十分でなく、一方、0.5重量%を越えて含有すると導電率の低下が著しくなるとともに、Snメッキの耐熱剥離性が低下するので好ましく20ない。したがってA1の含有量は、0.002~0.5重量%に定めた。一層好ましい範囲は、0.005~0.1重量%である。

[0014]

【実施例】通常の低周波誘導炉を用い、大気中、木炭被覆下でそれぞれ表1および表2に示される成分組成のCu合金を溶製し、半連続鋳造法により厚さ:100mm、幅:350mm、長さ:1600mmの寸法を有するCu合金鋳塊を製造した。これらCu合金鋳塊を温度:950℃で熱間圧延して厚さ:10mmの熱延板と 30し、この熱延板を水冷したのち、上下表面を0.5mmづつ面削して厚さ:9mmとし、さらに両側端部を3mmづつ面削した。この面削した熱延板を冷間圧延と焼鈍を繰り返し行い、1mmの冷延板とし、続いてこの冷延板に温度:500℃、3時間保持の時効処理を施したのち、ロールバフ研磨を施して表面の酸化膜および汚れを

4

除去した状態で圧下率:60%の最終仕上げ冷間圧延して厚さ:0.4mmの条とし、続いて酸洗いすることによって銅合金条a~vを作製した。

【0015】得られた銅合金条a~vに、通常の条件で厚さ:1.5 μ mのSn電気メッキを施したのち、加熱リフロー処理することにより、本発明Snメッキ銅合金条1~18、比較Snメッキ銅合金条1~2および従来Snメッキ銅合金条1~2を製造した。これら本発明Snメッキ銅合金条1~18、比較Snメッキ銅合金条1~2だよび従来Snメッキ銅合金条1~2について、下記のSnメッキの耐熱剥離性および接触抵抗を測定し、その結果を表1および表2に示した。

【0016】Snメッキ耐熱剥離試験

本発明Snメッキ銅合金条1~18、比較Snメッキ銅合金条1~2および従来Snメッキ銅合金条1~2から、それぞれ幅:50mm、長さ:100mmの寸法の試験片を採取し、これを温度:150℃、500時間加熱し、加熱後の試験片より幅:10mm、長さ:50mmの寸法の試験片を切り出し、180°曲げて密着し、再び180°曲げ戻し、この曲げ部近傍におけるSnメッキ剥離の有無を10倍の視野にて観察することにより評価した。

【0017】接触抵抗試験

本発明Snメッキ銅合金条1~18、比較Snメッキ銅合金条1~2および従来Snメッキ銅合金条1~2から、それぞれ幅:40mm、長さ:40mmの寸法の試験片を採取し、これを先端金メッキした直径:3mm、先端の曲率半径が1.5mmのプローブを用い、荷重:300gで接触抵抗を測定し、さらに前記試験片を温度:150℃、500時間加熱した後の試験片の接触抵抗の増加量として求め、電気・電子回路部品用Snメッキ銅合金板としての良否を評価した。

[0018]

【表1】

				霜合	金条の	成分種	成 (重量	i%)	F wan		
	Sロメッキ 朝台金条	組 会	Fe	P	2 n	Sn	Αl	Cu+不可 遊不鈍物	曲げ部のSn メッキ和難の 有無	接触抵抗 の増加 ・(mQ)	童 考
	1	8	2. 15	0. 031	0. 30	0. 61	0. 010	聂	無	60	-
	2	۵	1. 62	0. 022	0. 35	0. 58	0. 002	摄	*	8 5	-
*	3	¢	1. 82	0. 018	0. 32	0. 55	0. 006	騳	箑	62	-
	4	d	2. 05	0.027	0. 27	0.64	0. 008	珙	無	60	-
薙	5	e	2. 20	0.033	0. 25	0. 62	D. 011	聂	無	58	-
	8	ſ	2. 41	0. 025	0. 31	0.60	0. 018	義	無	56	-
明	7	g	2. 13	0. 003	0. 33	0. 61	0.023	践	楓	5 4	-
	8	h	2. 16	0. 015	0. 27	0. 58	0.039	裘	無	5 3	-
	9	j	2, 22	0. 039	0. 26	0. 55	0. 048	畏	無	5 3	_
	10	J	2. 20	0. 143	0. 31	0. 82	0. 053	残	無	5 2	_
	11	k	2. 15	0. 021	0. 06	0. 56	0.061	践	無	5 6	-

[0019]

* *【表2】

	, .			保合	金条の	成分组	成 (重量	ł%)	#14#00-	****	確 考
	8カメッキ 嗣 合 網合金条 金 条		Fe	P	Zn	S n	A 1	Cu+不可 遊不鈍物	曲げ部のSロ メッキ制能の 育無	接触抵抗 の増加 (mΩ)	備考
	1 2	-	2. 21	0. 022	0. 13	0.58	0.073	摄	摄	53	-
*	13	m	2. 23	0.032	0.45	0. 55	0. 110	殠	無	4 5	-
	1 4	ถ	2. 18	0. 030	1. 92	0. 62	0.182	苗	觝	39	
発	15	0	2. 14	0. 027	0. 25	0. 22	0. 256	典	無	38	-
	16	P	2. 17	0. 022	0. 27	0. 35	0. 334	異	無	38	-
明	17	q	2. 10	0. 019	0. 33	0.70	0. 429	蟲	無	36	-
	18	r	2. 18	0. 033	0. 26	1. 15	0. 490	貝	無	35	-
Ħ	1	8	2, 25	0. 031	0. 33	0.78	0. 625*	銭	存	33	導電率が著しく 低下
胶	2	t	2. 15	0. 032	0. 25	0.60	0.001*	- 胰	無	210	-
Æ	1	υ	2. 1		-	0. 8	•	展	揺	340	-
来	2	٧	2. 3	0.06	1. 0	_	-	技	無	280	-

【0020】表1および表2に示される結果から、本発明Snメッキ銅合金条1~18は従来Snメッキ銅合金条1~2に比べて、いずれもSnメッキの耐熱剥離性はほぼ同等であるが、本発明Snメッキ銅合金条1~18は従来Snメッキ銅合金条1~2に比べて、特に加熱前後の接触抵抗の増加量が少ないところから表面腐食が少なく、したがって、電気・電子回路部品を製造するためのSnメッキ銅合金板として優れていることが分かる。※

%[0021]

【発明の効果】上述のように、この発明のSnメッキ鋼合金板で作製された端子、コネクタ、リレー、ブスバーなど電気・電子回路部品は、接触抵抗の増加量が少ないところから、自動車のエンジン回りなどの過酷な環境下でも交換すること無く長期に亘って使用することができ、産業上優れた効果をもたらすものである。

フロントページの続き

(72)発明者 榊原 直男

福島県会津若松市扇町128-7 三菱伸銅

株式会社若松製作所内

(72)発明者 小野 信雄

福島県会津若松市扇町128-7 三菱伸銅

株式会社若松製作所内

(72)発明者 土川 真由起

福島県会津若松市扇町128-7 三菱伸銅

株式会社若松製作所内

(72)発明者 太田 幸男

静岡県掛川市上西郷2529-1

(72)発明者 角田 直樹

静岡県榛原郡相良町相良262-40